

it is, because it needs to keep pace with rising medical costs. The way to get a handle on rising medical costs is to reform our entire health care system, not to punish seniors by "slowing the rate of growth" of Medicare.

Slowing the rate of growth is popular Washington-speak these days. Slowing the rate of growth means that the Government would only cover seniors' health care costs up to a certain amount. After that, seniors would be left to make up the difference out of their own pockets. Higher costs and lower level of services that's what slowing the rate of growth of Medicare would mean for America's seniors.

Thirty years ago, the U.S. Government made a pact with America's seniors. We said: "If you pay into this trust fund all of your working life, we will take care of you, when you can work no longer." Seniors have kept up their end of the bargain, but now Republicans in Congress want to walk away from the deal. Medicare is the real contract with America. Congress has no right to break that sacred pact.

□ 2320

THE KOREAN WAR MEMORIAL UNVEILING

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIM). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] is recognized for one-half of the time remaining before midnight as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the subject of my special order tonight.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, let me call attention to the Members that the acting Speaker in the chair is a United States citizen, and he is a native of Korea, and we are very proud of him, and this is the subject of this special order this evening, the country of Korea, the brave Korean people.

Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 50th anniversary of the end of WWII, a devastating war that brought an end to the inhumane expansionist regimes of Germany and Japan.

And tomorrow July 27 marks the 42d anniversary of the end of another war—the forgotten war of Korea.

Well, Mr. Speaker, finally after all these years the Korean war—the war that stopped the spread of deadly atheistic communism dead in its tracks—will no longer be a forgotten war—because tomorrow we will unveil one of the finest memorials ever dedicated to young men and women who lost their lives in service to this great country of ours.

Mr. Speaker, the Korean war was the first battlefield test of our resolve against communism.

And make no mistake about it—we won that war.

We stopped the spread of deadly, atheistic communism dead in its tracks.

Up until then, communism had appeared invincible.

It had gobbled up half of Europe and seemed everywhere on the march.

Mr. Speaker, it's about time to rewrite all those textbooks that say the Korean war ended in a draw.

Our show of toughness in Korea—for the first time—showed the Communists that we were not going to let them expand their empire throughout the world.

Mr. Speaker, the United States showed them we were willing to pay the price, and a terrible price it was with over 54,000 dead, and 103,000 wounded, 7,000 taken prisoner of war, and 8,000-plus still listed as missing in action, all that in just 3 short years, and so I would suggest, my colleagues, that the Berlin Wall may have fallen in 1989, but the first cracks appeared in 1953, far away in a place called Korea.

And yes, Korea was the most brutal war in our history.

A lot of it was fought in 30-below winters by outnumbered American troops—many of them green and untried—because America was not militarily prepared.

The communists nearly drove our troops off the Korean Peninsula, but they were halted at the Pusan perimeter, and 5 days later allied forces launched the last great amphibious landing in history at Inchon.

The U.S. Army and Marines drove them all the way back to the Yalu River.

And the war was almost over, until the Chinese communists came swarming across the border, outnumbering allied forces by more than 10 to 1, trapping thousands of American Marines behind enemy lines.

And thus began one of the bravest battles ever fought by American troops anywhere in the world.

The full weight of the veteran 100,000-man communist Chinese Army came crushing down on a sorely outnumbered 7th, 5th, and 1st Marine Regiments.

One of these 21-year-old Marines was my high school pal Lance Corporal Stephen Olmstead, who 30 years later would attain the rank of lieutenant general, recanted many times how the Chinese attacked during the night in temperatures approaching 30 degrees below zero, cutting the main supply routes, and isolating the Marines into four close perimeters.

Although the vastly outnumbered marines held their ground, the situation was grave.

And on 1 December 1950, General O.P. Smith ordered a breakout from the reservoir, which he termed an "attack in a different direction."

Supported by the 1st Marine Aircraft Wing, which flew nearly 4,000 sorties during the entire operation, the 1st Marine Division blasted its way through seven Chinese divisions to reach safety at Hungnam by 12 December—eleven days and nights in blinding snow—over near impassable, frozen, mountainous terrain.

Mr. Speaker, the Chosin Reservoir campaign cost the marines over 4,400 battle casualties, including killed and wounded, and uncounted cases of frostbite and pneumonia, but the Chinese forces had suffered a catastrophic 25,000 dead.

Yes, the 1st Marine Division fought its way out of that trap at Chosin Reservoir, bringing their wounded with them, and writing one of the most glorious chapters in Marine Corps history.

And as General Olmstead told me:

It was in a spirit of prayerful thanksgiving that Americans read about the column of grimy, parka-clad marines who came out of the mountains of Northeast Korea on 11 December 1950.

They had come out fighting; they were numbingly cold and bone weary.

They had brought out with them their wounded, most of their dead, and most of their equipment. They were the chosen few.

Mr. Speaker, during the Korean war, I spent my time with the 2nd Marine Division and never saw combat with those brave Marines at Chosin Reservoir, but those acts of heroism personify the history of our beloved corps.

Mr. Speaker, tomorrow at 3 p.m., and we are going to roll votes from 2 to 4 so Members of Congress can attend tomorrow at 3 p.m., along with veterans from all branches of our military, we will gather at the first unveiling of the Korean War Memorial in remembrance of those who served in a war called Korea that is no longer forgotten.

□ 2330

Mr. Speaker, I yield to someone I am very proud of. He is a brand new Member of this Congress. I came here 17 years ago, but now, 17 years later, joining me is another former Marine, and he happened to go through boot camp, Parris Island with me, 17 years ago. Never in this world I thought there would be another one here in Congress, but there is, and his name is FRED HEINEMAN from Raleigh, NC.

Corporal, would you like to get up and say a few words?

Mr. HEINEMAN. Thank you, JERRY.

Mr. Speaker, "First to Fight" has always been a proud tradition of the U.S. Marine Corps. As we pause during this week of commemoration and reflection to recall the early, critical weeks of the Korean War, I am proud to recall the outstanding performance of our Marine Corps in taking the fight to the enemy and recapturing the South Korean capital city of Seoul.

After the successful amphibious assault on Inchon in mid-September 1950, the 1st Marine Division maintained their unrelenting pressure on the North Koreans, forcing them into a contest for the South Korean capital.

While the 1st Marines attacked the western suburb of Youngdungpo, the 5th Marines swung to the northeast, captured Kimpo airfield and crossed the Han River in amphibian tractors. Joined by the 1st Marines on the right flank, the 5th Marines then drove south into Seoul with the recently arrived 7th Marines on the left. Seoul was recaptured after another week of bitter street fighting. Marines methodically eliminated pockets of stubborn enemy resistance, tanks clashed in the streets, and entire neighborhoods were demolished in the intense conflict.

The 1st Marine Division, having taken Seoul, re-embarked for the opposite coast of Korea to interdict elements of the retreating North Korean People's Army. Before the Marines could land at the eastern port city of Wonsan, however, Communist forces had evacuated the area. From Wonsan, the 1st Marine Division fanned out south and west, engaging the retreating North Koreans in a series of sharp fights, and then headed north towards the Chosin Reservoir.

Yes, the gentleman from New York so capably gave a profile of the early stages of the Korean war, and he did reveal to this Congress that 44 years ago he and I shared an experience in South Carolina, a place called Parris Island, serving in the same platoon, Platoon 168, from February 16, 1951, to April 6, 1951. And I am just as proud to have served with him then as I am to serve with him in this body today. I am proud to have been a Marine. I am proud to have been, and I am proud to be today, a Member of this Congress.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SOLOMON. FRED, thank you, and thank you for being here in the Congress standing up for America once again.

Mr. Speaker, let me yield to another freshman Member. He is an outstanding Member, he replaced a very close friend of mine in this body, and his name is WES COOLEY from Alfalfa, OR. He is a veteran of the U.S. Air Force and a veteran of the Korean war.

WES, it is good to have you with us.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I always think of Korea, when I say that, is that I had a hard time for many, many years, because we used to call this a police action, if you remember. That was the term used many, many years after we served in this conflict.

This police action, performed by the United Nations, stopped communism, but it cost a lot of American lives. As the previous speaker has spoken, we lost over 54,000 young Americans in three years of combat. Compare that to 10 years in Vietnam when we only lost 58,000, 4,000 more. This was one of the most bloody conflicts that America has ever participated in, other than the Civil War.

It was a foreign war, and I am glad to see we are being recognized as a war now. It has been 42 years since the end of this conflict, and tomorrow we are

going to celebrate a memorial to those 54,000 heroes that died in Korea.

This is a living memorial, as people will see when they come to Washington to see the Korean Memorial. It is not a tombstone, it is a memorial, and I am very proud to be here in Congress and to participate in tomorrow's ceremonies in announcing an opening of the Korean Memorial.

Thank you very much.

Mr. SOLOMON. WES, we sure thank you.

Mr. Speaker, on the other side of the aisle is another very good friend of ours, a second term. He is PAUL MCHALE from Bethlehem, PA, another good Marine who has a total of 23 years active and reserve duty.

PAUL, it is good to have you with us this evening.

Mr. MCHALE. Thank you very much, JERRY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to read something that I read many years ago for the first time. It touched me deeply then and I hope it affects you today.

COMMISKEY, HENRY A., SR.

Rank and Organization: First Lieutenant (then 2d Lt.), U.S. Marine Corps, Company C, 1st Battalion, 1st Marines, 1st Marine Division (Rein). *Place and date:* Near Yongdungpo, Korea, 20 September 1950, *Entered service at:* Hattiesburg, Miss. *Birth:* 10 January 1927, Hattiesburg, Miss. *Citation:* For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call to duty while serving as a platoon leader in Company C, in action against enemy aggressor forces. Directed to attack hostile forces well dug in on Hill 85, 1st Lt. Commiskey, spearheaded the assault, charging up the steep slopes on the run. Coolly disregarding the heavy enemy machinegun and small-arms fire, he plunged on well forward of the rest of his platoon and was the first man to reach the crest of the objective. Armed only with a pistol, he jumped into a hostile machinegun emplacement occupied by 5 enemy troops and quickly disposed of 4 of the soldiers with his automatic pistol. Grappling with the fifth, 1st Lt. Commiskey knocked him to the ground and held him until he could obtain a weapon from another member of his platoon and killed the last of the enemy gun-crew. Continuing his bold assault, he moved to the next emplacement, killed 2 more of the enemy and then led his platoon toward the rear nose of the hill to rout the remainder of the hostile troops and destroy them as they fled from their position. His valiant leadership and courageous fighting spirit served to inspire the men of his company to heroic endeavor in seizing the objective and reflect the highest credit upon 1st Lt. Commiskey and the U.S. Naval Service.

Mr. Speaker, I quoted that Medal of Honor citation for two reasons. First of all, it demonstrates dramatically the courage and tenacity with which our Marines fought in Korea during the early days of that war. I quoted it also for a more personal reason: 22 years after the Medal of Honor was earned, Henry A. Commiskey, Jr., was commissioned with me at Quantico, VA, served with me at Quantico and later in Okinawa with the 2nd Battalion, 4th Marines, and 19 years after that, Henry A. Commiskey Jr., the son of this brave

man, served with me in the Gulf war. Skeeter, I hope you are listening.

Mr. Speaker, as we continue this week to commemorate and to honor the service of our 5.7 million Korean War veterans, it is well to reflect upon some of the key campaigns in and operations of the bitter conflict. My good friend and fellow Marine, JERRY, spoke to you a few moments ago of the Chosin Reservoir. I would like to speak of a history of the Punchbowl.

In late April, 1951, communist forces launched a massive counterattack which left a gaping hole in the United Nations lines. Elements of the 1st Marine Division were flung into action and were soon joined by the British Commonwealth 27th brigade. The enemy was contained after 5 days of hard fighting and finally the front lines stabilized.

In mid-May, 1951, the Chinese opened the second phase of their spring offensive and made brief gains into the U.N. lines. Valiant fighting by Marine and Army units helped to stabilize the situation and by the end of the month, the enemy offensive had run out of steam. The 1st Marine Division, located at Hwachon Reservoir, occupied the ridge line overlooking a deep circular valley, aptly nicknamed the Punchbowl. Truce negotiations now began and U.N. forces settled down into a defensive position. The communists, however, were simply buying time to rebuild their forces.

In September 1951, hostilities resumed in earnest and the Marines found themselves back on the attack in the mountainous Punchbowl area. Soon thereafter U.N. forces halted offensive operations in the hope that renewed negotiations would bring an end to the fighting.

By early 1952, the Marines had moved to the western Korean front, where they assumed a defensive posture that would continue until the close of the war.

As negotiations dragged on, the 1st Marine Division protected and consolidated U.N. gains by conducting patrol operations and engaging in several tough trench warfare actions in western Korea.

□ 2340

In mid-August 1952, there was hard fighting at the Bunker Hill outpost, and in October there was a fight for the "Hook." In the spring of 1953, Marines engaged enemy forces in particularly bitter clashes for possession of outposts with names such as "Reno," "Vegas," and "Carson City" in the so-called "Nevada Cities" campaign.

An armistice ending the fighting across all fronts in Korea was finally argued out at Panmunjom, and went into effect at 2200, 27 July 1953. After the cease-fire, Marines were called upon to assume a defensive posture along the Demilitarized Zone should any further hostilities occur. They remained in Korea until 1955 when the 1st Marine Division returned to Camp Pendleton, California.

Mr. Speaker, as we have learned this week, and most eloquently from the gentleman from New York JERRY SOLOMON, a few minutes ago, there was an extraordinary price that was paid in stemming the tide of aggression in Korea. The Marine Corps, a service that is beloved by all Americans and particularly by those who speak to you this evening, lost over 4,500 of our finest men killed in action, and over 26,000 United States Marines were wounded. The American people had ample cause to be proud of their Marine Corps in this war, as in so many others, as they advanced the cause of freedom in the Republic of Korea.

Mr. SOLOMON. Well, PAUL, thank you very, very much for those eloquent remarks.

Mr. Speaker, let me now yield to our last speaker this evening, which would be my good friend, another freshman Member of this body that we can be so proud of, the gentleman from Abington, Pennsylvania, JON FOX, a veteran of the U.S. Air Force.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIM). If the gentleman would suspend, the Chair wants to make one statement. There being no present designee of the minority leader, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON] may continue for the balance of the time remaining before midnight.

Mr. SOLOMON. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, JON FOX.

Mr. FOX. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, all Members of Congress, from both Houses and both sides of the aisle join together tonight in salute to our proud Veterans of the Korean war.

I want to give special thanks to the patriots who have spoken before me and given much more than I have, people like JERRY SOLOMON, FRED HEINEMAN, WES COOLEY, and PAUL MCHALE. These gentlemen have given much to our country, along with the other veterans who have done so much, and I hope that those who hear about the Korean Memorial that will be unveiled tomorrow will be an inspiration to those who wish to serve this country and have served this country to continue making sure that this country will remain vigilant to any aggression against the United States.

The Korean war, Mr. Speaker, was the first multinational military action in the history of the United Nations. It helped stop the spread of communism aggression in the Pacific Rim and contributed, Mr. Speaker, to the eventual demise of communism in Europe.

On June 25, 1950, the North Korean Army, which was organized and equipped by the Soviet Union, lunged across the 38th Parallel, the demarcation line established between North and South Korea at the end of World War II, and attacked South Korea.

President Truman responded immediately by committing U.S. forces to the defense of South Korea. Simultaneously, the United Nations Security

Council called upon member nations to do the same, and a multinational force consisting of 22 nations formed to face the crisis.

The North Korean Offensive drove defenders to the southeast corner of the Korean Peninsula. There, the Pusan perimeter was established and, reinforced by American divisions, held despite bitter battles.

The outstanding work and the service of the Marine Corps as outlined by the prior speakers is well documented and it is a shining example for all to follow. The heroic defense was made possible by a brilliantly conceived amphibious landing at Inchon which enveloped the overextended North Korean army and recaptured the capital city of Seoul. Approximately 1,500,000 U.S. military personnel served in Korea out of a Total Korean war-era U.S. World-wide military force of more than 5.7 million. More than 54,000 U.S. military service personnel died around the world during the Korean war era. The Republic of Korea lost more than 225,000 men in combat during that time. Some 22 nations supplied personnel for the U.N. force in Korea.

Mr. Speaker, the Korean War Veterans Memorial in the Nation's capital pays tribute to all those who served in the Korean war and the American spirit of service to one's country. It honors the patriotism, Mr. Speaker, of millions of brave men and women throughout the history of the United States who have responded to the call of duty, and it expresses the Nation's gratitude to those willing to make extreme sacrifices to the cause of freedom.

Tomorrow at 3 p.m. at the Korean memorial the wreath laying ceremony will take place in salute of our Korean war Veterans, and as JERRY SOLOMON said, the forgotten war and the forgotten Veterans will no longer be forgotten because of a grateful Nation. We will salute the veterans tomorrow and salute them every day forward. I thank these Marines who allowed me to join with them tonight, because a grateful Congress is very appreciative and will forever remember your contributions.

Mr. SOLOMON. JON, thank you very, very much for those very, very fine words, and we will see you at the Korean war memorial tomorrow at 3 p.m.

Mr. Speaker, let me yield one more time to our very good friend from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, PAUL MCHALE.

Mr. MCHALE. JERRY, I thank you very much.

Mr. Speaker, in closing my remarks, I would like to quote from an extremely well written newspaper article written by Joe Wheelan of the Associated Press as it appeared yesterday in the Washington Times. It supplements and complements the remarks made earlier by my good friend and colleague JERRY SOLOMON in describing the ferocious combat that took place at the Chosin Reservoir. It, I think, captures the spirit of the courage of those brave Marines.

Quoting from Joe Wheelan:

The Chosin Reservoir. Frozen Chosin. Where the 1st Marine Division fought for 14 days in 30-below-zero temperatures against 120,000 Chinese.

The 16,000 Marines and 4,000 Army, British Royal Marines and South Korean troops broke out of the deadly Chinese trap between Nov. 27 and Dec. 11, 1950. They killed more than 40,000 Chinese while losing nearly 1,700 dead and 5,000 wounded.

Few battles have been waged under worse conditions. A one-lane dirt road through icy mountains was the only link to seaports 78 miles away. The brittle cold froze blood from wounds before it coagulated and turned guns, tanks, jeeps and food into blocks of ice. Stiffened corpses were stacked like cordwood.

"There were so many Chinese we used their frozen bodies for barricades, like sandbags," said Win Scott, who was a Marine private and now heads the Chosin Few veterans organization from Waynesville, N.C.

The 4,800-member association has expanded awareness of the largely forgotten battle. Chosin Few members will join other Korean War veterans for the dedication of the memorial, across the Reflecting Pool from the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

The monument is a tribute to the 54,246 Americans killed in Korea in the 1950-53 war.

At Chosin, more medals were awarded than for any modern battle—17 Medals of Honor and 70 Navy Crosses.

Mr. Speaker, not long ago I had an opportunity to spend some time with the former commandant of the Marine Corps PX Kelly, an extraordinary Marine and a very brave man. In late 1983, shortly after the BLT headquarters was blown up in Beirut, then commandant PX Kelly visited a badly wounded and blinded Marine in a German hospital. As the commandant of the Marine Corps approached the side of the wounded Marine, and the Marine was informed that it was indeed the commandant approaching, he attempted to come to the position of attention. Overcome, appropriately, with emotion, that commandant of the Marine Corps uttered a phrase that will live in Marine Corps history, "Oh Lord, where do we find men such as these?"

Since November 10, 1775, our Nation has found it in the United States Marine Corps.

Mr. SOLOMON. PAUL, again, thank you. Thank you so much for participating in this special order along with FRED HEINEMAN, WES COOLEY, and JON FOX, and let me just say that you mentioned the former commandant PX Kelly, and we are going to have the privilege of having him up in the Adirondack Mountains with me during the August break. Maybe I should not say this on the floor of this Congress, but he was one hell of a Marine.

Let me just close, Mr. Speaker, because we are running out of time, and because we were limited tonight because of the late session, and under House rules we cannot go beyond a certain time. That is why I asked general leave that Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and for those that could not participate because of the lack of time here this evening. Let me just emphasize one more time, and, PAUL, you brought it out so vividly, but during

the Vietnam war, which lasted more than a decade. The losses during the Vietnam War, which are still vivid in many Americans' minds but many cannot remember that far back to the Korean War 42 years ago, the very fact that the losses sustained in the Korean War during just three short years were almost identical to those of the Vietnam War over a period that took three and four times longer.

2350

That is just how ferocious it was and just how difficult it was for our young men and women serving in Korea at that time.

So let me just call attention one more time to say that tomorrow the Speaker has agreed not to have votes on the floor of this Congress between the hours of 2 and 4. We will have a bus leaving for Members of Congress to join several hundred thousand veterans and their families and their friends who will be at this finest of memorials to the Korean War, which will once and for all set to rest the forgotten war attitude of so many people. It no longer will be forgotten, thanks to that wonderful memorial.

I just invite everybody to go see it. It is so inspiring.

Mr. Speaker, with that, I thank everyone for participating in this special order.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, war in Korea lasted 3 years. Yet, for most Americans, the Korean war remains a hazy event at best, lost between the magnitude of World War II and the upheaval of Vietnam. For many Americans, the conflict is best known because of the popular movie and television series "M*A*S*H."

The Korean war erupted on June 25, 1950, when 135,000 North Korea troops, spearheaded by 200 Russian-built tanks and planes, poured across the 38th parallel, crushing South Korean defenses. Three days later, President Truman ordered United States forces to defend South Korea.

Prompted by the action of the United States, the United Nations condemned the act of aggression. For the first time in its history, the United Nations created a United Nations Command, with the United States as its acting executive agent, to repel the attack of communist North Korea. In addition to the United States and South Korea, 20 other nations provided military contingents which served under the United Nations banner.

The fighting raged on for more than 3 years. Yet, the war received little attention back home. Active hostilities ended with an armistice on July 27, 1953.

During the war, 54,000 Americans died, including more than 34,000 on the battlefield. In addition, more than 103,000 Americans were wounded and some 8,000 are still missing or unaccounted for.

Despite their courage and sacrifice, the soldiers returning from Korea were not met with a hero's welcome. Instead, Korean veterans just blended back into the mainstream of American society. Their entitlement to national recognition is as valid today as ever. The time has come for the soldiers who stopped communist aggression in Northeast Asia to receive their proper place in history.

More than 5.7 million American servicemen and women were involved—directly or indirectly—in the Korean war. As a Korean era veteran, I am pleased that the Korean War Memorial is being dedicated on Thursday, July 27, 1995—the 42d anniversary of the armistice ending the war.

I believe it is fitting that we pay special tribute to the men and women who served during the Korean war. When the time came for courage and sacrifice, their generation stepped forward to serve their country. They left a peaceful civilian life for an uncertain future in uniform; they gave up the comforts of home for the horrors of the battlefield.

Regrettably, the 54,000 Americans who died in the cold of Korea fighting communism didn't live to see the fruits of their sacrifice, not only for Americans, but for hundreds of millions in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary—even in the Republics of the former Soviet Union.

If only these heroes could be with us today to see the changes that have swept the globe because of what they did. The Berlin all has been reduced to a chunk of concrete on display at the Ronald Reagan Library in California and Leningrad once again is St. Petersburg. Incredibly, if they could travel to Moscow, they would be amazed to see more people standing in line to get a hamburger at McDonald's than used to visit Lenin's tomb.

Throughout history, America's veterans have served and served well. They saw democracy challenged and they defended it. They say civilization threatened and they rescued it. They say our rights endangered and they sought to restore them.

America can never fully repay these veterans, and we will never be able to express our feelings to our fallen soldiers. But we must never forget how blessed we are in the modern world to live in a free society, nor forget the sacrifices of our friends, relatives, neighbors and countrymen who served us all when duty called.

IN MEMORY OF GEORGE ROMNEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIM). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHRYSLER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CHRYSLER. Mr. Speaker, I am here at this late hour to pay my respects to George Romney, the former Governor of the State of Michigan.

George Romney served the citizens of Michigan for many years and will be sorely missed by us all.

Katie and I consider ourselves friends of the Romney family, having worked many years with them on political and civic issues.

George Romney's personal philosophy has always been to be bold. That is the philosophy by which he lived and the philosophy by which he governed the State of Michigan. I think that is the philosophy that would fit well with the 104th Congress, and he told me to use it when I came here.

I remember when he used to climb fences to get into union halls to get in to talk to working men and women when he ran for Governor, and we should all remember the example George Romney set in his life as a pub-

lic servant and as a great person after his time in office. His life should serve as an inspiration to us all as we continue to go about the work of the people of this country.

Me deepest sympathies go out to his wife, Lenore, and his entire family.

While George will be missed, we would do well to remember the shining example he was and still should remain, and at this moment when we adjourn this Congress tonight, a moment of silence in his honor would probably, I think, be appropriate.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to:

Mrs. CHENOWETH (at the request of Mr. ARMEY) for today, on account of illness.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MCHALE) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. TOWNS, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FORD, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PALLONE, for 5 minutes, today.

Mrs. SCHROEDER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. OWENS, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. DELAURO, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. HOEKSTRA) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. EHRLICH, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HOEKSTRA, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. CHRYSLER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. FOX of Pennsylvania, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HOKE, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(Mr. BARR, on the Gilman amendment on H.R. 2076, in the Committee of the Whole today.)

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MCHALE) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. OBERSTAR.

Mr. RANGEL.

Mr. HAMILTON.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA.

Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, in two instances.

Mr. HALL of Ohio.

Mr. FAZIO of California.

Mr. MFUME.

Mr. ACKERMAN.

Mr. TORRES, in two instances.

Ms. WOOLSEY.

Mr. KILDEE.

Mr. TORRICELLI.

Mr. TRAFICANT.